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A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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with which is incorporated the
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NOTICE.
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Hongkong, 4th July, 1906. [s360]

NOTICE.
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VICTOR H. DEACON in our Firm
ceased on the 31st December last.
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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1906. [s342]

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PARTNERSHIP.

IN the year 114 of the Siamese Era cor-
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HONG LEE entered into a Partnership with
the CHOP GUAN YOUN and others for the
purpose of establishing the Hongkong Firm
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On the 1st day of June, 1906, the share and
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Hongkong Firm of KIM HONG YOUN was sold
and transferred to CHOP GUAN YOUN, and the
latter having admitted HUAI HENG THYE
as a Partner the business of KIM HONG YOUN
is now CHANGED into "KIM HONG YOUN
THAI KEE."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all
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Hongkong, 12th July, 1906. [s34]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [798-1]

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1906.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 21ST, 1906

GENTLE amusement may be expressed at the appeal recently made by a popular novelist for "clear thinking", not because the gallant appeal was unnecessary, not because it is a prayer that average human nature is scarcely able to grant, but because the writer was rash enough to advance a specimen, on a subject so difficult as the nature of eternity. Some metaphysicians have asserted that it is a name rather than a concept, that the human mind cannot possibly entertain an actual conception of such a nature. The novelist, after some wryed "clear thinking", asserted that all the trouble arises from our foolish ignoring of the "fact" that eternity is a "negation of time". A little more clear thinking would have shown him, we think, that such a negation is a concept just as humanly impossible as the other. Time is. A negation of time is, paradoxically, a time—whip time is not. To illustrate crudely, when all the clocks and mechanisms for marking time are not, when there is no longer any conscious entity to note the divisions or passage of time, the novelist's eternity may be said to begin. Suppose that time is negated on December 31st at the stroke of midnight. Although there is an absolute vacuum, empty even of clear or any other thinking (another impossible concept), at the end of an interval that would have been counted (just before) as sixty minutes long, it will be one o'clock of the first day of eternity, whether it be recognised or not. This preamble is an accidental outcome of an intention to plead for clear thinking in some mundane matters which, however

their importance be dwarfed in metaphysical eyes, are well worth the effort of struggling to get free from habit, convention, and rank prejudice. The text may be found partly in the recent Hongkong police court conviction and fine of a man guilty of possessing certain swords without police permission; and partly in the following excerpt:

A liberal interpretation of the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" was responsible for an Englishman's confinement in jail for six weeks. He was released by the Home Secretary after serving six weeks of a sentence of three months for cruelty to animals. When he was charged at Manchester it was alleged that old horses too weak to stand and supported by slings were found in his stables. At least 200 persons signed the petition to the Home Secretary for his release and it was argued on his behalf that he was a man of the kindest nature, who would not hurt any living thing. He interpreted the six commandments as applying to all created things, and he regularly bought old and infirm horses to save them from being shot. His stable was fitted up for their care, and he did all in his power to make them comfortable and their end peaceful. It was stated that it was a collection of such horses that the officials found in his stable.

Such cases, the two cited are typical of frequently occurring ones—customarily provoke some people to indignant outbursts, but these are outnumbered by the majority whose attitude is blended of a half cynical despair and a perhaps consequent pugnacity. The indignant outbursts do not always tend towards reform, possibly because they are more often characterised by moral indignation than by clear thinking. Even the clearest of clear thinking, with its result in the shape of logical argument, cannot be expected to work immediate miracles. If a man convinced against his will retains the same opinions still, it is obvious that men are not easily to be convinced against their ingrained sentiments. The most effective "argument", as electioneers have recently been demonstrating, are those which appeal to sentiment. We are sometimes tempted to believe that we are as a race less ruled by reason than we claim to be. Sentiments, or instincts, or whatever the hidden motives may be, seem to account for more of our actions than we might care to realise. Philosophy, like poetry, too often appeals to our mood rather than to our mind. The one that fits our mood, or our preconceptions, we call good poetry or good philosophy as the case may be. Still, we are always admitting, by our very pretensions, that it is our manifest duty to strive after clear thinking. His Excellency the Governor on Thursday repeated our regular boast that man alone is a reasoning animal. Let us reason together, then, often; clearing the ground sometimes, as our Judges are supposed to do, by sweeping away for the purpose all preconceived opinions that are not elementary and self-evident propositions. There, however, is a point where we often stray: we must be certain that our premises are axiomatic in the strictest logical sense of the word. The story of the lady canvasser who assumed that Mr. Chamberlain's protection policy was something of interest to all-lovers of animals typifies the carelessness we would avoid. When this clear thinking becomes a more general habit, when more men insist upon thinking for themselves, such anomalies as the imprisonment of an ultra-human man, and the fining of a seller of curios, will lead to changes of the law, radical alterations and simplifications that no tradition or conservatism can stave off. All law at bottom spells equity and justice: these are its sole and sufficient reason for existing; but no code or system ever invented was capable of fitting all and every case. So long as we cannot rely upon a uniform supply of men like AURISTIDES, we must have the generalised law, with its precedents, and processes, and other limitation lumber. But if it is reasonable to ask the average man to think more clearly and feel less acutely, how much more reasonable is it to expect that those who are called upon to administer the law should remember the law's defects and limitations, and to cultivate an act with a discretion appropriate to clear thinking?

The *Essex Echo* agrees that the missionary allegations against the Yunnan railway syndicate were exaggerated: Indeed, it "would point out the great improvidence of writing to a newspaper of grave scandal when there is actually no scandal to write about."

There was an amusing episode at the Supreme Court yesterday morning. The Attorney General remarked on the prisoner having a chopper at the sleepy hour of three in the morning. "The sleepy hour?" asked the Chief Justice. "Yes," responded the Attorney General. "I am always asleep at that hour."

The Civil Administration Bureau [Japanese of Kwantung] [Liaotung peninsula] is pushing forward preparations for the opening of the district to foreign trade, which it is expected will take place on September 1st next, as the military arrangements in the district cannot be terminated before that date.

The net profit of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company for the half year just ended has been declared at Y395,867. Of this sum, Y100,000 has been placed to the reserve, Y46,929 abated for dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent, per annum; Y7,500 for bonuses to officials and employees, and the balance carried forward.

The press of Hongkong is to be enriched by the addition of two humorous weeklies, which it is to be hoped will be weakly humorous. *The Island*, a weekly satirical review, which appears to be well supported by military and society contributors, has existed a fortnight. Whether it is to be eclipsed, if possible, by a publication from the *China Mail* office early next month.

Limitations of all generalised law have been supplemented by an unnecessarily confusing exception. But bad as all that is (to the clear thinker), it is scarcely bad enough to warrant such cases as the two we have selected. In the cruelty to animals case, the defendant seems to have had the Burmese view of what is proper treatment of our dumb relatives. His horse hospital was exactly on a par with some arrangements that are referred to in Mr. FIELDING HALL's beautiful book on the Burmese, "The Soul of a People". Yet the sufferings of the horses were sufficient to justify (to the non-clear thinkers) the charge of cruelty. All our law touching on this matter of cruelty is inconsistent. It does not apply to all animals capable of suffering pain. It punishes a poor carter for working a horse with a saddle-sore, and it ignites the shopkeeper who tortures a hundred flies at a time on one of those vicious abominations called fly-papers. It fines a man for testing terrier puppies (meant to accompany otter-hounds) on an ownerless cat; and it positively refuses to think of the panting agony of the hare or fox, and the excruciating moments that must precede the actual kill. It needs clear thinking to discover what is "wilful cruelty". That the clear thinking was not done until the unfortunate humanitarian had endured six weeks of cruel injustice is a matter for keen regret. Assuming that the man's explanation was given at once, his persecutors seem to have had the purpose of the law hidden by their too careful study of the letter. It seems to us quite evident that no Hongkong legislator ever intended that the possession of an old-fashioned Japanese sword, in carved ivory sheath, was to be regarded as an offence entailing a penalty and confiscation.

The MAGISTRATE who tried the case the other day himself took the same view, but subsequently, apparently after some further representation by the police, fined the possessor, and confiscated the "curios". What was that representation? If it was to the effect that the swords in question were destined for an unlawful purpose, and that they were dangerous lethal weapons disguised as curios, then the fine—any fine—was quite inadequate. Is the matter really to rest here? Is there to be no clear thinking at all? We do not suggest that the swords in question were destined for an unlawful purpose, and that they were dangerous lethal weapons disguised as curios, then the fine—any fine—was quite inadequate. Is the matter really to rest here? Is there to be no clear thinking at all? We do not suggest that the swords in question were destined for an unlawful purpose, and that they were dangerous lethal weapons disguised as curios, then the fine—any fine—was quite inadequate. 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THE HO MIU LING HOSPITAL.

OPENED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

The ceremony of opening the Ho Miu Ling Hospital, performed by His Excellency the Governor yesterday afternoon, was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The building was decorated with flags in honour of the event.

The Ho Miu Ling Hospital is built on Island Lot No. 1,709, off Bonham Road, and west of Nethersole Hospital. The site is situated immediately to the east of Breezy Point, is an ideal one for purposes of a hospital, and was given to the trustees by the Government. The lot has wide roads on north and south sides, and Crown land adjoins on east and west, so that it is thoroughly isolated and open on all sides. The buildings were erected at the expense of Mrs. Wu Ting-fang, sister of Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., and have been so designed that direct natural ventilation is obtained into and through all the wards, and the requirements of light and air set forth in most recent ordinances have been exceeded. The site has been formed by building large stone retaining walls on the north, and east sides and then necessary filling in was made to bring up to present levels. The entrance from the road is by an iron gate at the highest portion of the site, and a few feet below the level of the ground storey. The main buildings have wide verandahs along the whole of the front on each storey, upon which convalescent patients may bask in good weather, and from which verandahs views of the whole harbour and Kowloon may be obtained. The ground floor is taken up by two large general tiled halls, opening out of the central general tiled hall. These halls are well lighted and ventilated, and accommodation is provided in the two wards for 24 beds. Central heating arrangements, conforming to the latest approved ideas, have been made in each ward. There are not any ceilings, and consequently rats and vermin cannot make their homes between floors and ceilings, to the detriment of the wellbeing of the occupants of the hospital. Bath rooms and lavatories are situated at the end of the wards, but separated from same by thick walls. An easy stair leads to the first storey, which is divided into six private wards, barmaster's room, doctors' room, operating room and three rooms for dressers and clerks. The roof is open without a ceiling, but the underside of parapets are lined to prevent fall of dust from the tiles; extra height is thus obtained and consequently cooler for the wards. An easy stair leads to the flat roof over part of the servants' quarters, forming a terrace for use of the students. At the rear of the ground floor, and separated from same by a wide open space are the laundry, servants' room, laundry, kitchen (with large furnaces and boilers and iron lined ceiling), and a room which may be used for disinfecting, etc. Standing alone on the east of the servants' quarters is an isolated ward, with ventilated roof, large windows and cement concrete floors. Under the eastern main ward is a storey which contains a well fitted up dispensary, dispensers' room, store room, attendants' room, and a large room will be suitable for a recreation and reading room for convalescents. Bath-room and lavatory accommodation is also provided to this storey. The whole of the site has been paved with concrete, rendered with cement, and the channels, downspouts, and drains are all of approved types. Plans and specifications were prepared and buildings carried out under the supervision of Mr. John Lenné, F.I.A.M.R. San. L. architect, No. 61, Queen's Road Central.

His Excellency, who was accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain Smith, was received by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Dr. Pearce, and Dr. Mitchell, the superintendent, and escorted to the main entrance, where the formal proceedings took place. Dr. Pearce presided. Among those present were the Bishop of Victoria, Archdeacon Bairstow, Revs. J. H. Francis, C. Bone, Barnett, C. H. Hickling, Stephen, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Hon. Dr. Clark, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Captain Anderson, Lieutenant, Drs. Jordan, Forsyth, Mr. A. H. Crooks, Lady Villiers Hatton, Lady Piggott, Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, and others.

Dr. Pearce, in opening the proceedings, said—
Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen.—We are met this afternoon to open the Ho Miu Ling Hospital, an institution to be devoted from this day to the healing work in Hongkong of the London Missionary Society. Speaking for that Society's Medical Mission, which is worked in and from its affiliated hospitals, it is my duty and privilege to express on behalf of the distinguished honour conferred on this assembly by your Excellency's presence. The many friends, Chinese and non Chinese, of this public charity keenly appreciate the personal interest and generous aid which your Excellency has seen fit to accord to its endeavour to alleviate suffering and to lessen the sum of human misery around us, and the practical sympathy shown in a gracious consent to open this new building will greatly cheer and encourage the medical superintendent, the committee, and the medical and nursing staff. The present is an

occasion happily by no means the first in the history of these hospitals when the munificent generosity of a supporter has made possible the opening of a new building as an addition to the permanent plant. In calling attention as I do to the name of this building, the Ho Miu Ling Hospital, I would link the designation with the name of Madame Wu Ting-fang, wife of His Excellency the Chinese Minister to the United States of America, and sister of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Honourable Dr. Ho Kai. This hospital is the gift of Madame Wu to this Medical Mission working in the place where the earlier years of her life were spent. Madame Wu is seeking to benefit the poor of Hongkong who stand in need of medical treatment which is the purpose of this institution to provide. A further object of the hospital is to extend the knowledge of Western medicine—the generous donor thus becoming a helper of many in Hongkong and in China who may never see the inside or even the outside of this building. Of the practical value of the Ho Miu Ling Hospital, considered as an asset of the Mission, you will soon be able to form an opinion and I shall be surprised if that opinion does not accord with my own, that the new structure is admirably adapted to the purposes which it is intended to serve and reflects credit on the architect and the contractor. Apart, however, from its present and immediate use as a place for healing and for teaching, the Miu Ling Hospital stands for a suggestive and instructive sign. An aspect of the benefaction which we do well to consider is that a Chinese lady of rank is here showing the way in a new order of things. In identifying herself with the forces that make for this new order Madame Wu is pointing us forward and giving us visions of the day when woman's healing work for women will be a great factor in the social life of a great people. The time is coming when the women of China will have their full share in all kindly ministries of healing that tend to strengthen and to brighten human life and to make it worth living. The old time word "honeycombs", a keyword in Chinese ethics, is destined to undergo processes of appreciation, to take on new meanings, and to represent a living great reality when benevolence such as is here shown us becomes rooted and grounded in the minds of the women of China who have caught the spirit of Madame Wu. The true gauge and measure of value is found when the gift or the hospital is taken as a sign of the new times that are dawning for China and for the world. There are other acknowledgments that should be made gladly and gratefully. This hospital building stands on one of the best sites that could be chosen entirely suitable as respects proximity to the busy city lying immediately below, yet sufficiently removed to more quiet and other favourable conditions for the treatment of patients. This site is also a gift—the gift of the Government through His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the recommendation of Sir Henry Blake. It is satisfactory to remark that, as with so many buildings on these higher levels, the new hospital enhances as a thing of beauty the attractiveness of the road itself and lends a charm of distinction to the thoroughfare. The beauty of a hospital, however, consists in that it stands for philanthropy, unselfish regard for others, the going out of ourselves in order to bring the joy of health to many in pain and wretchedness. I trust that the work done here will justify the large-hearted generosity of Madame Wu and liberality of the Government. Before closing I would refer to the ex-ecclesiastic goodwill of the Tung Wah Hospital which stands shown to us as on the occasion of this opening. The Tung Wah directors have helped to provide the fittings and furniture of this building; they have given us lamps for lighting the building, we are borrowing their light; so also are the ornamental tablets of felicitous and appropriate congratulatory sentences that adorn the entrance-hall. On these tablets, in graceful allusion to the donor of the building, coupled with pleasing reference to the elixir of immortality, we are reminded of the marvelous cures wrought by ancient worthies and hidden to expect like marvels as the outcome of Madame Wu's philanthropy in the gift of this hospital. Time would fail me to mention other friends of mine and non-Chinese, who have shown their regard for our work by what they have done at this hospital opening. We shall take care that thanks are given where they are so largely due. My last word is concerning the London Missionary Society. There is no one present who needs to be informed that bodily healing under the auspices of this Society and as part of its work is in fixed and certain relation to that Divine healing which the Society exists in order to make known. Its aim in these hospitals as in all its activities for doing good to man, is to glorify Almighty God. Who will, we believe, use this effort as a means to the higher help and salvation and health of human souls through the Divine Healer and Teacher, who took our nature upon Him, and who went about doing good and healing all that were diseased. I will ask the Bishop of Victoria to lead us in prayer to Almighty God for the work of the hospital.

The Bishop of Victoria then offered prayer. His Excellency the Governor said—My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Those among you who know the Alice Memorial Hospital well know the necessity that has grown up to improve the accommodation for the sick looked after by the London Missionary Society. Through no fault of the managers of the Alice Memorial Hospital that institution has ceased to be fit for medical and serious surgical cases. Buildings have grown up around it and the lower floors particularly have no longer the light and air necessary for a hospital. I have dwelt

upon the fact of this new hospital being necessary in order to give improved accommodation because those of you who have studied the statistical abstract presented in the annual reports of those hospitals will see that additional accommodation was scarcely necessary. I would remind you that the Alice Memorial Hospital was originally established in the year 1887 and I believe then, as now, had 32 beds. In 1893 the Nethersole Hospital was opened and provided 32 beds, and in 1904 the Alice Memorial was provided with some additional beds for special cases. Well, in those 19 years since the first opening of the Alice Memorial Hospital the average number of in-patients has been 7-9, whereas the actual number of patients for the year 1905 was 57, so that the additional accommodation provided has been greater than the increase in the number of patients. I am inclined to gather from that fact and from the fact that during the 19 years I have referred to the population of the Colony increased from 185,000 to 378,000, that is, more than double, that the general health of the Colony had improved in that time, and I find corroboration of this fact upon looking at the corresponding figures of the Government Civil Hospital. In the last ten years the average number of patients in the Government Civil Hospital—in-patients has been 2,752. In that period the population has increased from 210,000 to 378,000, that is, has become half as much again as it was, and in the year 1905 the number of in-patients was 2,761, or considerably below the average of the last ten years. Further corroboration of this idea, that the health of the Colony has greatly improved in late years, is derived from the fact that in the year which this hospital was opened—the year 1887—the death-rate per thousand was 28.59. Last year it was 17.8. But it is not right possibly to take individual years, so that I will give you the average figures for the four consecutive periods of five years referring to the same time. From 1886 to 1890, the years before the plague was introduced, the death rate was 27.78. From 1891 to 1895, which included the first and worst plague year, the death rate was 23.89. In the years from 1896 to 1900, it was 22.8, and in the years from 1901 to 1905 it was 20.28, a gradual and steady improvement. Possibly the ladies and gentlemen here may think that this is not very relevant to the purpose for which I came, but I have been looking forward to an opportunity to make these remarks in public because I thought it was advisable that they should be made. Hongkong still retains in England its old reputation of being a very unhealthy place, and that reputation is bad for the Colony. It is to a certain extent due to the highly laudable desire of the Press to let no opportunity of impressing the Government with the necessity of measures intended to still more better the health conditions of the place, but it also to a certain extent has the effect—the constant crying down of the health of the Colony—has also to a certain extent the effect of deterring people from visiting us, which is a bad effect. Referring to my business here today it seems to me most suitable that the donor of the present hospital should be visited by Dr. Ho Kai, who in memory of his wife established the original Alice Memorial Hospital which has done so much good, and I fully appreciate the remarks as we all do, made by Dr. Pearce, with regard to the gratitude due to Madame Wu Ting-fang for her generous gift. As regards the gratitude of the community to the architect, I shall be in a better position to judge when I have seen the interior of the building. Dr. Pearce dealt fully with the question of the exterior and the only thing I wish to add to what he said is that I should rather that the excellent stone or sand bricks of which it is constructed were not covered up with plaster (laughter). With regard to the medical work done by the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals, I am scarcely competent to speak, but I know that the staff, Drs. Mitchell, Gibson and Sebren, enjoy the confidence, which I know there deservedly enjoy, of the community. There is one point not dwelt upon by Dr. Pearce which entitles the London Missionary Society to special credit from the community, and that is the steady support it has given to the Hongkong College of Medicine, which is turning out some useful doctors who are working in this Colony and elsewhere. No doubt had the Director of the College, Mr. May, been here, he would have dwelt on this point more fully, as I know his great admiration for the work done by the London Missionary Society. Finally, as regards the religious work, it would not be fit for me to speak for reasons which you understand, but I think I shall be echoing the sentiments of everyone here when I say that these institutions established, supported and maintained with lofty and high aims to benefit mankind are to the glory of God (applause).

Mr. Mitchell then presented His Excellency with a silver key, which he turned in the lock and said—I now, on this 20th day of July, 1906, declare the Ho Miu Ling Hospital open (applause).

The company then proceeded to inspect the building, and were afterwards entertained to refreshments, generously supplied by Mr. Wissmann as a contribution to the hospital.

BOMBAY COTTON FIRES.

Another fire which occurred at Colaba at June 26th causing damage to the extent of two lakh of rupees, gives rise to further stories that these outbreaks are due to incendiarism. This is the thirty fifth fire that has occurred at Colaba since the 12th instant. The theory of incendiarism is not believed by those who have given the matter careful consideration. The cotton bags go to big and wealthy up-country merchants, who are not likely to place themselves in the hands of the subordinates, who would be necessary to commit the acts of incendiarism. Moreover this cotton is stored because the merchants will not sell at current prices; they are holding for a rise. Whereas if it is burnt they are paid the damage at the current prices only. If they wished their holdings to be reduced it would be easier and safer to sell instead of burning. The only theory upon which incendiarism can be made profitable is that by reducing the stocks, prices will go up, but the quantity burnt is too small to have any material effect upon the market.—*The Englishman*.

£270,000 DEATH DUTY.

SIR CHARLES TENNANT LEAVES £2,700,000.

It is announced that the estate of the late Sir Charles Tennant will amount to £2,700,000, and that the Exchequer will remit to the amount of £270,000 in death duty.

Sir Charles leaves very few public or charitable bequests, the bulk of the estate being bequeathed to members of his family. It is an interesting circumstance that while Mr. Asquith, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, will gain £270,000 for the Treasury, Mrs. Asquith, who is one of Sir Charles' Tennant's daughters, will have to pay her share of the death duty.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday July 20th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT).

The Criminal Sessions were resumed.

GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM.

Leung Lung, charged with wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General prosecuted.

The following jury were empannelled: Messrs. W. D. Kraft (foreman), C. E. Warren, H. Elmer, C. A. Mayor, C. T. Haesloop, F. H. J. Baker and H. W. Page.

This was the case in which a fortuneteller was alleged to have attempted to murder his wife or concubine. As the Attorney-General stated in opening, the woman's story was that she was living in the same house as prisoner. On the night in question she was awakened from her sleep by finding the prisoner cutting her throat. She managed after a struggle to escape and run to a neighbouring place for assistance. When the police entered the house the man had gone. The defendant's story was that he was attacked by the woman and her lover, and only defended himself.

The woman said her husband was at sea. The defendant on the night in question sat on her chest and attempted to cut her throat. He asked where her money was, and she pointed to where it lay.

A man to whom the woman went for assistance denied that he had any relations with her and denied that the defendant's attack was due to his being jealous of witness.

The jury found prisoner guilty and his Lordship passed sentence of two years' imprisonment without hard labour.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, July 20th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERZ (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

POSSESSED OF ARMS.

Defective Sergeant Grant charged a coolie residing at No. 16, Jubilee Street with being in possession of two rifles without permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Defendant said they were brought to Hongkong from the interior.

He was fined \$10, and the arms were confiscated.

A DISORDERLY BARMAID.

A barmaid employed at the New Traveller's Hotel was charged with being drunk and disorderly in a public street.

Defendant admitted that this was her second offence. She said she earned her living by drink, and was paid according to the number of drinks she sold. She had to send \$10 a month to her son in England.

His Worship said it was simply disgraceful that a white woman should make a show of herself in the streets of Hongkong.

Defendant promised that this would be her last offence, as she would leave the Colony.

His Worship—You said you were going to leave last night you were here.

A fine of \$10 was imposed, and the defendant was bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for three months.

A YOUNG SNATCHER.

Lok Chui, tailor's apprentice, aged 13 years, was charged with snatching 50 cents from the hand of a servant girl at West Point.

He was sentenced to three days' imprisonment and ten strokes of the birch.

YOUNG GIRL'S PROTECTION.

The mistress of a brothel at Shiktonswi was imprisoned for one year with hard labour for keeping a girl under the age of sixteen years in her house for immoral purposes.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

THE "DUMPING" NUISANCE.

Twelve cubes employed by the Sanitary Board's scavenging contractor were summoned for dumping rubbish into the harbour near Chingchow.

Mr. David (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Masters) represented the defendants.

After hearing the evidence his Worship ordered each of the defendants to pay a fine of \$30.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF A TRADE MARK.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. proceeded against the manager and a kuli of the Fung Fat Lai Sing firm for exposing for sale certain bags of sugar bearing false trade-marks.

Mr. H. W. Lester, Merton, Doctor Lester and Deacon presented, and Mr. R. A. Hardling appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Hardling said the China Sugar Refining Co. had for many years registered a trade mark consisting of initials of the company, C.S.R., enclosed in a diamond and underwritten "A" and a cross.

Information reached the managers of the company sometime ago that their trade-mark was being infringed by the shop to which the two defendants belonged.

A man was sent by the Sugar Company to the shop to buy some sugar. On arrival there he was taken to the back of the shop, where he saw a large quantity of sugar packed in mat bags. Instead of the initials C.S.R. on these bags they contained the letters G.S.D. and underneath "J. 4" and a cross.

The man purchased one of these bags and took it to the C.S.R. Company. Subsequently a search warrant was obtained, but when a detective visited the shop he found that all the bags containing this sugar had gone. He, however, found one mat bag with some sugar left in it, and two empty bags with the forged mark on. After he had noticed the forged mark on, he took the bags to the C.S.R. Company. When a detective visited the shop he found that all the bags containing this sugar had gone. Subsequently Mr. Hardling, accompanied by Mr. Ainscough and an interpreter, went to the defendants' shop and asked both men questions with a view to obtaining information as to where the sugar came from. The information received was that the sugar came from Messrs. Carlovitz & Co., but that no man would say that none of their sugar was contained in bags of the mark in question.

Mr. Hardling said his clients had bought from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. during the last six months over \$50,000 worth of sugar. They would arise in the course of the case with regard to the question of intent to defraud.

His Worship—I thought you were going to refer me to a section under which, if you brought \$50,000 worth of sugar, you could not be prosecuted.

Evidence was heard on behalf of the prosecution, and the case adjourned.

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-6d) \$88.00

4 CARTRIDGE (25-15-0d) \$90.00

LONG. HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

35

SAINT LEHON TONIC WINE.

DOCTOR DUSSAUD.—The Composition of the Generous Wine of SAINT LEHON imposes confidence and draws attention of Doctors upon its use. I have ordered it to several of my patients who were overcoming an illness and have noticed the recovery of their strength and the rapid renewal of Good Health through its use.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplies for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Cedes, A.N.C., 5th Ed., Liebers, P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1906, will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 25th instant (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1906. [1339]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$1 DOLLARS TWO per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1906, will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 25th instant (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1906. [1415]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vieux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1906, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the following Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1906, pursuant to the Order dated the 28th day of March, 1906, made by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction in Action No. 371 of 1905, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions.

1. That the Special Resolution being the Fourth in Number passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of this Company held on the 3rd and 20th June, 1905, respectively together with all Agreements entered into thereunder and particularly the Agreement in writing bearing date the 15th day of October, 1905, made between this Company and its Liquidators (JOHN HUMPHREYS & SON) of the one part and the PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, of the other part, and the same are hereby rescinded.

2. That the Draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidators of the one part and the PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD., of the other part be and the same is hereby approved and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized pursuant to Sections 201 and 202 of the Company's Ordinance 1885 to enter into an Agreement with the said PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD., in the terms of the said Draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification as they may think expedient.

Dated 16th July, 1906.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1906. [1449]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Season will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, TODAY (SATURDAY), the 21st instant, commencing at 4 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post Entries will be accepted for Events Nos 2 and 4.

C. G. MACKIE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1906. [1433]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

WILL BE HELD ON THE VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY),

21ST JULY, 1906,

AT 9.15 P.M.

TICKETS (\$2 and \$1) can be obtained from

VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS (near Hongkong Club) and from the ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1906. [1420]

S.S. "LAISANG" GENERAL AVERAGE

ARRIVED HONGKONG FROM CALUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE, 18th December, 1905. ON FIRE 20th November, 1905, between Singapore and Hongkong.

ALL CLAIMS to be included in the above General Average must be forwarded to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Hongkong, General Managers, Indo-China N. N. Co., Ltd., before 1st July, 1906, otherwise they will not be recognised.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1906. [1421]

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY beg to notify our Customers that WE CANNOT ACCEPT

MORE THAN TWO DOLLARS in Subsidy Coins in payment of our accounts, AND OUR SHROPS HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ADHERE STRICTLY TO THIS RULE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1906. [1361]

GIVE ME YOUR ADDRESS.

I can tell you, free of charge, how to make a Fortune, send a Postcard to Mr. GUYOT-GENTIS, 39, Rue Faubourg St. Martin, Paris, France. 1101

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN: IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

CONSIGNEES WANTED.

EX S.S. "PRINZESS ALICE" From KOBE.

Arrived 7th November, 1905.

13. 18 Casks PROVISIONS.

45. 5 CANNED GOODS.

67. 4 Cases CURIOS.

EX S.S. "ZIETEN" from COLORADO.

Arrived 31st January, 1906.

15 Cases TEA.

6 Cases COFFEE.

35 S.

EX S.S. "ZIETEN" from YOKOHAMA.

Arrived 27th February, 1906.

THOMAS B. LAWLER: 1 Case SILK SCREEN

EX S.S. "ZIETEN" from ADEN.

Arrived 5th June, 1906.

Through Cargo ex s.s. "KONG" from Mombassa.

H. C. 100 Bags CHILLIES.

For delivery apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1906. [1440]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1906, will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 25th instant (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1906. [1339]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$1 DOLLARS TWO per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1906, will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 25th instant (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1906. [1415]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vieux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1906, at 12 o'clock NOON,

when the following Resolutions which were

passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the

Company held on Saturday, the 14th day of

July, 1906, pursuant to the Order dated the

28th day of March, 1906, made by the Supreme

Court of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction

in Action No. 371 of 1905, will be submitted

for Confirmation as Special Resolutions.

1. That the Special Resolution being the

Fourth in Number passed and confirmed

at Extraordinary General Meetings of this

Company held on the 3rd and 20th June,

1905, respectively together with all

Agreements entered into thereunder and

particularly the Agreement in writing

bearing date the 15th day of October, 1905,

made between this Company and its

Liquidators (JOHN HUMPHREYS & SON)

of the one part and the PEAK TRAMWAYS

COMPANY, LIMITED, of the other part,

and the same are hereby rescinded.

2. That the Draft Agreement submitted to

this Meeting and expressed to be made

between this Company and its Liquidators

of the one part and the PEAK TRAMWAYS

CO., LTD., of the other part be and the

same is hereby approved and that the

said Liquidators be and they are hereby

authorized pursuant to Sections 201 and

202 of the Company's Ordinance 1885 to

enter into an Agreement with the said

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD., in the

terms of the said Draft and to carry the

same into effect with such (if any) modifi

cation as they may think expedient.

Dated 16th July, 1906.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1906. [1449]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION

has been appointed to inquire into and

Report on the following matters, viz.—

1. Whether the administration of the

Sanitary and Building Regulations

enacted by the Public Health and Building

Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is

satisfactory, and, if not, what improve

ments can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption

exists or has existed among the Officials

charged with the administration of the

above-mentioned Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the

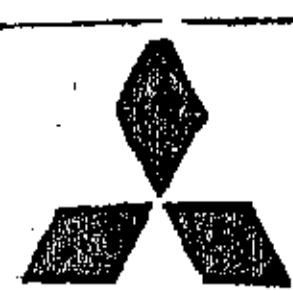
Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to

co-operate with them by forwarding any

complaints they may have to make or suggestion

to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid

</div



MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"
A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 493 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 503 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 314 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 524 feet.
Length on Blocks... 512 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 304 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 356 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 63 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.
THE WORKS are well equipped with
THE LATEST PLANTS and APPAR-
ANCES to undertake BUILDING, or
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and
BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is
always kept on hand.
The COMPANY has the powerful steamer
"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P.)
especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready
Short Notice.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS
FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.

And on each Label must be found the following
Notice and Signature.

In order that Consumers may feel assured
of genuineness, we would request attention to
this our Special Export Label, and to our
Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules
and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son
Att.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure
state of the blood, read *CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE*,
the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This
medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more
popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly
because this wonderful remedy does what it
professes to do—it cures SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES
PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all
impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, RAB LEGS,
SCIRVY, BLODIES,
ECZEMA, SPOTS,
BLOOD POISNS, BRAKHEADS,
ULCERS, PILES,
SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASES, SCORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for that and Rheumatic
Pains, for it removes that cause from the Blood and
Cures.

NOTE.—This mixture is pleasant to the taste
and is warranted free from anything
harmful to the most delicate constitution of either
sex from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors
cannot sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected
by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT
UNTIL CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
Mr. F. E. Clarke, is the Son of Rev. Mr. Clarke,
of Little Britain, in favor of Clarke's Blood
Mixture. I had a son for seven months, and tried
many things without benefit until I took your remedy.
After the eighth Little I was quite well again.
Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to
your wonderful "Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June
15, 1905.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the World

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes
[57]

"Textile Manufacturer"
The First Largest, Best, and most Practical Journal for
the TEXTILE INDUSTRIES. Profusely Illustrated.
Original Designs. Samples of Woven Fabrics.
Subscription 12s. per annum, post free.
Specimens on application to
65 F. King St., Manchester, Eng.

482



\$15.00 PER CASE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

ESTABLISHED, A.D. 1841.

WASTED FOOD.

HINTS FOR POOR LAW GUARDIANS.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield writes:—

When I worked out for the *Daily Express* on theoretical lines the possibility of living in complete health and vigor on food which should not cost more than 4/- a day, I was hardly prepared for the brilliant success which has followed.

With the determination to give my theories a good chance, the *Daily Express* secured

conditions which, while they strictly and absolutely safe-guarded the exactitude of the experiment, provided for it being carried out with a minimum of hardship to those concerned.

Now that the third month has expired, and all the men are well fed, are well satisfied, are actually heavier in weight and fitter in condition and health than when they were on the ordinary dietary of their previous lives, it is time to ask what this experiment has to teach.

Some people have the idea that I want everybody to live on 4/- a day, and they promptly get alarmed lest wages will be reduced and a lowered starvation limit should be fixed.

Nothing could be further from my object. It is not cheap living that I would aim for, but an absence of waste in food and a sound and healthy dietary.

If I have demonstrated that all ordinary average men of whatever age, within limits, can be taken from the ordinary diet of the uncivilized poor and put immediately and at once upon Spartan fare of the best quality to their benefit, I have set a definite scientific standard from which all guardians of the poor and governors of gaols and councils of institutions and employers of the unemployed and unemployed may learn an important lesson.

When great social forces like the Salvation Army and the Church Army appeal for funds, and when they state that these funds are to be used to provide the starving poor with the bare necessities of life, it will be the duty of every one of all philanthropic donors to inquire whether their money is being wisely used to provide the best food and to encourage the development of the habit of thrift, or whether the lazy grasp of the hasty scrap of meat and the tasteless pickled herring still holds sway.

When powerful bodies of men and women like the guardians of the poor, are dealing with large sums of public money, it will be necessary in future to scrutinize closely the sums they pass for the feeding of their protégés, lest perchance they be found wasting the hard-earned pennies of the provident in providing luxuriant and nutritious foods for the delectation of social waifs and broken spindrifts.

The ordinary method of so-called economy by public bodies is to accept second quality goods upon the ground that they are "good enough."

This is false economy when food is the question involved. I was much struck the other day in discussing the future of horse-drawn omnibuses with an omnibus driver.

He pointed out to me that his horses were not in half such good condition as they used to be.

Owing to the keen competition, the manager of the company was buying lower-priced food, whereas his company formerly purchased the best of everything. "And look at these cattle," said the driver, with scorn as he touched up the tail with his whip, "they've got no pull in 'em now, while there used to be no holding 'em in."

My experiment is meant largely to demonstrate that it is better to spend 4/- per day on sound, wholesome cereal food of the best quality rather than to waste 1/- a day on second-quality meat food, which is often no better than slop.

It is far better to feed men on the best quality of wheat and oats and rice and beans and raisins and dates and sugar than to give them the chemically most mysterious about which we have raised our voices in vain until the late revelations have proved that all our accusations were far below the unseemly realities of the truth.

The men who were experimented on were types of 90 per cent. of our population. They were of various ages, from the prime of youthful vigour to the declining strength of advancing years. They were men of various occupations, from the indoor sedentary to the outdoor laborious, so that it would be difficult to select a more comprehensive set of men for the purpose of proving that my claim as to dietary applies to all sorts and conditions of people, and not merely to selected ages or selected occupations.

It is especially interesting to note that all the men have not only retained their weight, but have increased their sense of mental and physical fitness.

Lieutenant Smith commenced at 9st. 5lbs. 5ozs. and dropped to 9st. 5lbs. and then regained the lost 1lb. and rose to 9st. 7lbs. at the highest point. Arrowsmith commenced at 9st. 9lbs. and dropped to 9st. 4lbs., but regained 1lb. and rose to 9st. 10lbs. Smith commenced at 10st. 3lbs. 10ozs. and dropped to just under 10st., but regained the lost and rose to 10st. 1lbs. Harding commenced at 12st. 10lbs. 11ozs. and dropped to 12st. 8lbs. 2ozs., but regained, and at his highest touched 13st. and ends at 12st. 11lbs.

The experiment has taught these great lessons:—

(1) Fresh food is not necessary for the hardy health and stamina of average working men in this climate.

(2) Neither beer nor tobacco is necessary to the complete happiness and comfort and well-being of man, if only they are properly fed.

(3) The people of England could be far better nourished for the money they spend on food if only they were taught to use the best quality of cereals and legumes and vegetable fats in place of cheap meat and margarine.

(4) Starvation and distress are largely the result of waste, so that if only our people were taught to avoid waste they could live in comparative luxury on their present scale of wages.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Elsie's Crème Charnaut, Lait Charnaut and Special Skin Tonic and Pouvoir Charnaut will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

731

MAKES THE SKIN
as SOFT as
VELVET. BEETHAM'S
Garola.
Removes
ROUGHNESS,
IRRITATION, TAN, and
KEEPS THE SKIN
SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING
during the summer.
Bottles, 1/-, 1/2/-, and 2/- each.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

73

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly

report, dated Hongkong, July 20th, 1906:

At the exception of a remarkable slump in Shanghai Dcks, the market has ruled featureless. Local rates have been, with few exceptions, well maintained, and in some important cases show improvement. Business, although not so much brisk, has not been moribund, and the market retains some of the signs of a renewed vitality which were apparent last week.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai continue to rule strong and the demand for the stock still meets with no response. Buyers are now willing to pay \$135, but no shares are forthcoming, and we have no sales to report. Nationals remain unchanged with business at \$147.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are still required for \$110, but we have heard of no sales. China Traders have improved to \$100

without bringing any of the few remaining

shares on the market; the China Traders' Union certificates have been placed during the week at \$100 and \$110, and close in demand at the latter rate.

Cantons have been negotiated at the reduced rate of \$310, and more shares are available at that.

Yangtze have again been done at \$122, and close steadily.

We have nothing further to report under this heading.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have

found buyers during the week at \$3125 and \$315, the market closing with buyers at the latter rate.

China continues in a small demand at \$88, and small sales have been effected at that rate, while at the time of closing small buyers

are offering \$85 for shares.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao

have been placed at \$27, and are still wanted.

With the approaching dividend, however, holders

are unwilling to part except at an advance.

Indos have ruled quiet with small sales at \$70, closing quiet at that rate.

Douglas are offered at \$34, but none seem to be available.

We have nothing else to report under this heading.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have fallen in

to \$145 without business. Luzons are required for \$20 in a small way.

MINING.—We have nothing to report under this heading.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODDOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed

during the week at the reduced rate of \$148,

but a further demand at that rate fails to bring

out more shares, and it is doubtful whether a

point or two higher would induce holders to

part, in view of the reported recent result of

the half-year's working.

Shanghai Docks, on the issue of the report, quickly fell in the latter

part of the week to \$14, paid on the 18th instant, at which rate, however, buyers

came in, and a good many shares changed hands

quietly; at the time of closing buyers at \$14.80 fail to find sellers, and the market closed steady to

strong.

Tongkew Wharves have been placed

in Hongkong at \$10, but no sellers are not

inclined to part.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hong-

kong Lands have improved to \$114 with sales.

West Points have changed hands at \$52, and close with a few shares offering at that rate.

Totals after a small sale at \$125, were placed at \$123, but the sale seems to have been an

exceptional one, and the market closes with

sellers under \$125.

Humphreys have been offered for \$11, but no shares are forthcoming.

COTTON MILLS.—We give the Shanghai

quotations for the Northern Mills at foot

Hongkong. Cottons remain unchanged with

business at \$14 sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have

been placed at \$9, and are still wanted at that

rate.

China Barometers are still required for \$71

without bringing any shares on the market.

Green Islands have found further buyers at \$283, and more shares are still wanted.

Philippines have been negotiated at \$5, Watson at \$13, and China Lights at \$10; we have nothing further to report under this heading.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

ACHILLES, British str., 4,825, R. C. Thompson, 20th July. Liverpool and Singapore 14th July. General—Butterfield & Swire.

ANIMAL DUCHESS, French str., 5,421, P. P. Parker, 20th July. Singapore 14th July. General Cargo.—Messageries Maritimes.

CHIPPING, British steamer, 20th July. Canton.

CHOY-SANG, British steamer, 20th July. Canton.

COOTIE, British str., 2,714, W. Finch, 26th July. San Francisco 27th June. Mails and General—D. & O. S. N. Co.

CRUSADER, British str., 2,714, R. W. McBurn, 19th July. Callao 22nd July. Coal—Melders & Co.

FRUITFUL, Norwegian str., 804, H. A. Harold, 20th July. Foochow via Amoy and Canton 17th July. General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

HADIAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 20th July. Foochow 17th July. Amoy 18th and Swatow 19th. General—Douglas Laprade & Co.

HAKUO, MARU, Japanese str., 2,408, K. Kaeda, 20th July. Men 11th July. Coal—Order.

KWANG-LOU, Chinese steamer, 20th July. Canton.

LAZARUS, Spanish str., 2,253, L. Brinck, 20th July—Mojo 15th July. General—Melders & Co.

PANGA, German str., 1,018, H. Denes, 20th July. Bawang 13th July. Rice—Battalid & Swire.

PROGRESS, German str., 657, H. Pahlen, 20th July. Tsingtao via Macao 17th July. General—Chinese.

TAMING, British str., 1,350, A. W. Underbridge, 20th July. Manila 17th July. General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
July 20th.

Aimed DUPLEX, French str., for Shanghai.

Austria, Austrian str., for Shanghai.

Clayton, British str., for Shanghai.

East German str., for Yunnan.

Neel, Norwegian str., for Canton.

Nordkai, Danish str., for Singapore.

Siamese, British str., for Kobe.

DEPARTURES

July 20th.

CAEL DEDERICHSEN, Ger. str., for Haiphong.

EDWARD, British str., for Calcutta.

GENEALOCH, British str., for Amoy.

KOWLOON, German str., for Yokohama.

MASAN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.

SADINE RICKMERS, Brit. str., for Newchwang.

SHAOHSING, British str., for Shanghai.

SUNDA, British str., for Shanghai.

YUNESKA, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS

The British str. *Captain* reports. Moderate weather throughout.

The German str. *Pukat* reports. From Cape Padaran under N.E. winds.

The British str. *Achilles* reports. Moderate fresh W.S.W. wind and usually weather.

The Japanese str. *Hokuto Maru* reports. Fine weather, gentle to light breeze with slight sea.

The British str. *Taming* reports. Light variable wind and showery, smooth sea throughout entire voyage.

The British str. *Hanlan* reports. Foochow to Amoy and Swatow light S.W. winds and calm smooth sea. Swatow to Hongkong light N.E. winds with cloud overcast sky.

VESSELS IN DOCK

July 20th.

ABEDEEK DUCKS—*China Lagoon*
KOWLOON DOCKS—*Atta Hercules*, U.S.A.T.
Ingalls, *Tigris*, *Promethia*, *Tai On*, *Tin Hooi*,
CONSTITUTION DOCK—*Taming*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship
"ERNEST SIMONS"

Captain Pendon, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, 23rd inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. D. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1906. 1338

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

HONGKONG-SWATOW-PANGKOK LINE

FOR BANGKOK VIA SWATOW

THE Chartered Steamship

"PROTEUS"

Captain N. C. Krabbe, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Prince's Building

Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. 1443

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON

THE Company's Steamship

"Zaida"

Captain A. M. Rait, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at DAB.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. 1438

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong and South American Ports.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong to

CALLAO, IQUITO; VIA JAPAN
PORTS.

Steamers Tons About

"KASASO MARU" 6,000 7th Aug., Noon.

"GLENFAEG" 4,000 25th Aug., Noon.

(Date of sailing subject to alteration)

Taking freight also to other Western Coast Ports of South America, transhipping to the Connecting Line.

The above Steamers have splendid Accommodation and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried on each h. a.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSDA,
Manager.

Princes Building.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1906. 1447

For further information apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, ACTING GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1906. 113

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "n." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.	2. From Harbour Master's to Blaikie Pier.	3. From Blaikie Pier to Naval Yard.	4. From Naval Yard to East Point.
DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	DEPTH
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PINOCHEY	Brit. str.	1 m.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	OBESTES	Brit. str.	1 m.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	1 m.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	TOSKIN	Frenat.	—
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	BAVARIA	Ger. str.	—
SCHWABENBURG	ECKHORN	Ger. str.	k. w.
HAIRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	LUNING	Ger. str.	k. w.
HAIRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	MULLER	Ger. str.	k. w.
HAIRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	PETER	Ger. str.	1 m.
HAIRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	CHARBONNEL	Charbonnel	—
HAIRE, ROTTERDAM & LIVERPOOL	FORNEUS	Forneus	—
COPENHAGEN & BALTIK PORTS	MICHAELIS & CO.	MICHAELIS & CO.	—
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	—
NAPLES, HAIRE & HAMBURG	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	—
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	—
BOSTON & NEW YORK	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	—
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	THOMPSON	THOMPSON	—
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	FENTON	FENTON	—
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	JOHN HARDIE	JOHN HARDIE	—
NEW YORK	ALBENGA	ALBENGA	—
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	EMPEROR OF CHINA	—
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TABAR	TABAR	—
VICTORIA (C.G.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	SHAWNUIT	SHAWNUIT	—
VICTORIA (C.G.) SEATTLE, &c., VIA JAPAN	TELEMACHUS	TELEMACHUS	—
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ARABA	ARABA	—
CALLAO, IQUITO, VIA JAPAN PORTS	KASALO MARU	KASALO MARU	—
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	PRINZ SIGISMUND	—
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	EMPIRE	—
NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK	TAIGAN	TAIGAN	—
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	DAPHNE	DAPHNE	—
YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO	SIBERIA	SIBERIA	—
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	WILLERDAH	WILLERDAH	—
KOBE	DAKOTAH	DAKOTAH	—
KOBE DIRECT	JAVA	JAVA	—
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO	SHANSHI	SHANSHI	—
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	MAIZUDU MARU	MAIZUDU MARU	—
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	TAIWAN	TAIWAN	—
SHANGHAI	CHIUSHANG	CHIUSHANG	—
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ITAKA	ITAKA	—
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	KIUKIANG	KIUKIANG	—
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ERNEST SIMONS	ERNEST SIMONS	—
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SOSHIE MARU	SOSHIE MARU	—
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KASHING	KASHING	—
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	MOLDAVIA	MOLDAVIA	—
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SAXONIA	SAXONIA	—
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SCALIA	SCALIA	—
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SCALIA	SCALIA	—
FOOCHEW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SCALIA	SCALIA	—
AMOY STRAITS & RANGOON	SCALIA	SCALIA	—
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	ZAIDA	ZAIDA	2 h.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HAITAN	HAITAN	1 m.
MANILA	KWEICHOW	KWEICHOW	1 m.
MANILA	RUBI	RUBI	1 m.
MANILA	LYDIA	LYDIA	1 m.
MANILA	LOONGSHANG	LOONGSHANG	1 m.
CEBU & LILOO	ZAFIRO	ZAFIRO	1 m.
BANGKOK VIA SWATOW	PROTEUS	PROTEUS	1 m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUBRAN	KUBRAN	1 m.
BATAVIA	TIERIBON	TIERIBON	1 m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, SAMARANG, &c.	TIERIBON	TIERIBON	1 m.
	DUT. str.	DUT. str.	—

FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO

TO BE DISPATCHED

T. H. HIDE, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
C. C. TALBOT, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 1st Aug.
	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst.
	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th Aug.
	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th Aug.
	MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	On 24th inst., at 1 P.M.
	MICHAELIS & CO.	On 1st Aug., at Noon.
	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th inst.
	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th Aug.
	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st Aug.
	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th Sept.
	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th Aug.
	MELCHERS & CO.	About 20th inst.
	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 2nd Aug., P.M.
	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

STEAMERS	DUE
ACHILLES	On 19th July.
ALCINOUS	On 26th July.
DIOME	On 2nd August.
TELEMACHUS	On 2nd August.
PELEUS	On 9th August.
CHING WO	On 16th August.
ANTENOR	On 23rd August.
CYCLOPS	On 30th August.
BELLEROPHON	On 30th August.
KINTUCK	On 30th August.
HOMEWARDS.	
STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PINGSUEY	On 31st July.
ORESTES	On 14th August.
TYDEUS	On 29th August.
ACHILLES	On 28th August.
ALCINOUS	On 30th August.

* Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

STEAMERS	DUE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	TELEMACHUS, On 4th August.
HAMA	BELLEROPHON, On 1st September.
WESTWARD.	
STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	TYDEUS, On 15th August.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [910]

Hongkong, 9th July, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI	On 21st July.
KIUKIANG	On 22nd July.
TAMING	On 26th July.
TAIYUAN	On 25th July.
KASHING	On 25th July.
SUNGKANG	On 26th July.
WHEIHOW	On 27th July.
TIENSIN	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, & TAIYUAN	On 11th August.
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, & SYDNEY and XELHOUING	
* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.	
* Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.	
* Taking cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.	
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	
For Freight or Passage, apply to—	
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	[11]

Hongkong, 20th July, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF
12 days across the Pacific is the "EXPRESS LINE," saving 3 to 7 days' Ocean Travel
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER,
21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration)	
Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 1st Aug. 22nd Aug.
"TARTAR" 4,425	WEDNESDAY, 8th Aug. 1st Sept.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Aug. 12th Sept.
"ATHENIAN" 3,882	WEDNESDAY, 29th Sept. 10th Oct.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 19th Oct. 27th Oct.
"MONTEAGLE" 6,183	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Oct. 27th Oct.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, competing at VANCOUVER with the Company's PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS, FAIRLY from the PACIFIC to the ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £90; via New York £32.

1st Intermediate on Steamers £40, " 42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only to Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Route, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. W. CRAWDUCK Acting General Agent,
Corner Pader Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	LEAVING
+ SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU" TUESDAY, 24th July, at Noon.
KOBE (DIRECT)	"MAIDZURU MARU" TUESDAY, 24th July, at Noon.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"AKASHI MARU" WEDNESDAY, 25th July, at 10 A.M.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOY	THE CHARTERED S.S. "FRITHJOF" H. A. MARALDSSEN SUNDAY, 22nd July, at Noon.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidship. Unrivalled Table.

* Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to the Company's local Branch Office,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager. [14]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG,
STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

1906

STEAMER	WEDNESDAY	1st August
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY	15th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	29th August
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	12th September
PRINZ STEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	26th September
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY	10th October
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY	24th October
PRINZ ALICE	WEDNESDAY	7th November
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	21st November

leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 30th July. Cargos and Specie will be received on Board until 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 31st July, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 1st July.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcels Receipts will be engrossed for less than \$2.50, Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

The Steamer can be washed on board.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class £51 0 0 2nd Class £42 0 0 3rd Class £22 0 0

return 91 0 0 63 0 0 33 0 0

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN
AND HAMBURG:

1st Class £55 0 0 2nd Class £44 0 0 3rd Class £24 0 0

return 97 0 0 66 0 0 36 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:

1st Class £64 0 0 2nd Class £44 0 0 3rd Class £26 0 0

return 115 0 0 79 0 0 47 0 0

via BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON:

1st Class £68 0 0 2nd Class £46 0 0 37 0 0

return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar, and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.

The cost of the journey from CALCUTTA to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:

Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS

SAILING DATES.

PRINZ SIGISMUND 3302 tons TUESDAY, 24th July.

WILLEHAD 4763 tons TUESDAY, 21st Aug.

PRINZ WALDEMAR 3227 tons TUESDAY, 18th Sept.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th JULY, at Noon, the Steamer "PRINZ SIGISMUND," Captain Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class £50 0 0 2nd Class £28 0 0 3rd Class £18 0 0

return £42 0 0 £27 15 £22 0 0

TO BRISBANE 33 0 0 20 0 0 14 0 0

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Ernest Simon*, with the French mail of the 22nd June, was to leave Saigon on Friday the 20th inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 23rd inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 19th May.

MAIL WILL CLOSE

FOR PRE. DATE

Singapore	Selangor	Saturday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Rabi	Saturday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy and Seattle, Wash.	Dakota	Saturday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Newcastle	Ben Nevis	Saturday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Hengshan	Saturday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Aurora Disperse	Saturday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Kobe	Shensi	Saturday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Sydney, Chefoo and Tientsin	Chipping	Saturday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Hobart and Haiphong	Amiga	Saturday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Chengong	Saturday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Fruithof	Sunday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hutan	Sunday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	Huangshan	Monday, 23rd, 12.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Kuklung	Monday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Kuching, Shanghai, Meiji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle	Aki Maru	Monday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Soku Maru	Tuesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO	Kuroi	Tuesday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Print Sigmund	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Simpsonhaven, Friedrich Wilhelmshaven, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne	Toukei	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Heungshan	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Konings	Tuesday, 24th, 12.15 P.M.
Manila	Tsingtao	Tuesday, 24th, 12.15 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Chingking	Tuesday, 24th, 12.15 P.M.
Kobe	Tsingtao	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Straits and Ranjpur	Zedde	Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Balikin, Cheriton, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tsingtao	Tuesday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Kuching, Malacca, Kule, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. & Tacoma	Tsingtao	Wednesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tsingtao	Wednesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Tsingtao	Wednesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Port	Tsingtao	Wednesday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Europe	Wednesday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Zanra	Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Print Matter and Samples	Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Print Matter and Samples	Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
The Packed Mail closes on Friday, the 27th inst., at 5 p.m.	Print Matter and Samples	Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Print Matter and Samples	Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Print Matter and Samples	Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Print Matter and Samples	Wednesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
TO-DAY.	VESSELS EXPECTED.	
Meeting of Hongkong Gymkhana Club Happy Valley, 4 p.m.	THE FRENCH MAIL	
Grand Promenade Concert, Volunteer Parade-Ground, 9.15 p.m.	The M.M. str. <i>Ernest Simon</i> left Saigon on the 20th inst., at 11 a.m., for this port.	
COMMERCIAL.	THE AMERICAN MAIL	
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	The T.K.M. str. <i>America Morn</i> sailed from Yokohama on the 20th inst., and is due here on the 22nd inst.	
July 20th	The C.P.R. str. <i>Siberia</i> sailed from San Francisco for this port on the 7th inst.	
ON LONDON.—	THE CANADIAN MAIL	
Telegraphic Transfer 21	The C.P.R. str. <i>Empress of China</i> arrived at Nagasaki at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 19th inst., and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she was due to arrive at midnight on Friday, the 20th inst.	
Bank Bills, on demand 265	MERCHANT SHIPS	
Credits, at 4 months' sight 262	The str. <i>Lachlan Castle</i> sailed from Shanghai on the morning of the 14th inst., for Hongkong via Keeling and Amoy, and is due here on Sunday, the 22nd inst.	
ON GERMANY.—	ON LONDON.—	
On demand 216	Telegraphic Transfer 21	
Bank Bills, on demand 514	Bank Bills, on demand 214	
Credits, 60 days' sight 521	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 214	
ON HONGKONG.—	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 214	
Telegraphic Transfer 167	Credits, at 4 months' sight 214	
Bank, on demand 1584	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 214	
ON CALCUTTA.—	ON PARIS.—	
Telegraphic Transfer 157	Bank Bills, on demand 265	
Bank, on demand 1584	Credits, at 4 months' sight 262	
ON SHANGHAI.—	ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, at sight 72	Bank Bills, on demand 514	
Private, 30 days' sight 73	Credits, 60 days' sight 521	
ON YOKOHAMA.—	ON HONGKONG.—	
On demand 1034	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 214	
Bank, on demand 1034	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 214	
ON MANILA.—	ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand 1034	Bank Bills, on demand 1010 p.m.	
Bank, on demand 1034	On demand 1274	
ON BATAVIA.—	ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand 1034	On demand 214 p.m.	
ON BANGKOK.—	ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand 69	On demand 214 p.m.	
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate, 9.40	On demand 69	
Bank Lira, 100 lire, per tael 49.48	On demand 69	
OPUM.	On demand 69	
July 20th.	On demand 69	
Quotations are— Allowance net to 1 catty.		
Malwa New 4950 to — per picul.		
Malwa Old 5100 to —		
Malwa Older 51050 to —		
Malwa Y. Old 51090 to —		
Persian fine quality 5700 to —		
Persian extra fine 5750 to —		
Patta New 395 to — per catty.		
Patta Old 3825 to —		
Bonars New 395 to —		
Bonars Old 395 to —		

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, July 20th

COMPANY. PAID UP QUOTATIONS.

Alhambra Bank	\$200	\$100.
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	485, buyers London, 492
National B. of China	16	47, sellers
A. Shares	128, 60	37.
Self's Asbestos E. A.	128, 60	37.
China-Borneo Co.	12	74, buyers
China Light & P. Co.	10	74, sellers
China Provident	10	69, sellers & buy.
Cotton Mills	116	75.
Env. Co.	116	115, sellers
Hongkong	116	61.
International	116	75.
Loam & L. Mow	116	75.
Soyches	116	300.
Dairy Farm	36	164.
Docks and Wharves	116	106, buyers
H. & W. Ward	116	148, sellers & buy.
New Ayoo Dock	116	118, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co. Ltd.	116	118, buy. x.d.
Shih & Li, Ltd.	116	230.
Fenwick & Co. Ltd.	25	222, sellers
Green Island Cement	116	224, sellers & buy.
Hongkong & G. Gas	116	175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	116	215, sellers
H. L. Tranways	116	223, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	116	312, sellers
Hongkong R. Co.	116	240, buyers
Hongkong R. Co.	116	229, sellers
Hongkong S. Waterboat	116	393.
Insurance	116	65, sellers & el.
Carbons	116	106, buyers
China Fire	116	106, buyers
China Traders	116	106, sellers & buy.
Hongkong Fire	116	116, x.d.
North China Union	116	181, buyers
Yangtze	116	172, sales
Land and Building	116	113, buyers
Hongkong Land Inv.	116	111, buyers
Humphrey's Estate	116	111, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	116	118, sellers
Shanghai Land	116	116, 110, x. d.
West Point Building	116	597, sellers & sel.
Mining	116	250, nominal
Charbonnages	116	116, nominal
Kraabs	116	31.
Philippines Co.	116	6.
Belleries	116	115, sellers
China Sugar	116	120, buyers
Luzon Sugar	116	120, buyers
Steamship Companies	116	20, sellers
China and Manilla	116	441, buyers
Douglas Steamship	116	227, sellers & buy.
H. & C. M. & Co.	116	116, 116, sellers & sel.
Powell & Co. Wm.	116	116, 116, sellers & sel.
Watkins	116	116, 116, sellers
Watson & Co. A. S.	116	116, 116, sellers & sel.
United Asbestos	116	84.
Do Founers	116	116, 116, sellers

—AUGUST—

Wednesday, 1st, Printed Matter and Samples	116	116, 116, sellers
Registration, 10.00 A.M.	116	116, 116, sellers
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	116	116, 116, sellers
Registration, Kowloon B.O.	116	10.00 A.M.
No late fee.	116	11.00 A.M.
Letters 11.00 A.M.	116	11.00 A.M.
—AUGUST—	116	116, 116, sellers
Wednesday, 1st, Printed Matter and Samples	116	116, 116, sellers
Registration, 10.00 A.M.	116	116, 116, sellers
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Letters 11.00 A.M.	116	11.00 A.M.

VEENON & SMYTH,

BONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From July 21st to 27th, 1906.

To correct Zone Time add 23 min. and 18 sec.

HIGH WATER

LOW WATER

MAKING THE SOLDIER.
HIS PHYSICAL DRILL.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. DAVEN.

Many years ago Lord Wolseley, in a speech, dwelt on the importance of not harassing the soldier. Upon that text a *Times* correspondent sent a letter to the India calling attention to the Army Medical Blue-book for 1876, in which there is an Appendix (No. 6), giving a full account of a particular system of Army training which really aims to "train the soldier to a degree." He is not only harassed but injured in health, by this system of training. Much attention just now is being given to the question of Army efficiency; and it seems therefore, opportune to call attention once again to this matter.

The indictment in the Blue-book is serious. Indeed, its very seriousness, probably, has much to do with the fact that no military notice has been taken of it. The allegation is that there is in the training of recruits which, while intended to benefit them on their own account, defeat these ends, instead of favouring them. The Blue-book quoted claims to be an explanation of the enormous waste of the Army, and that the claim has some foundation is justified by the fact that it finds a place and is prominently given to the question of Army efficiency; and it seems therefore, opportune to call attention once again to this matter.

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of the enormous waste of the Army, and

that the claim has some foundation is justified

by the fact that it finds a place and is pro-

mpted in an official book. Either it should not

be there at all, or, being there, should be treated

seriously. Nevertheless, some thirty years have

elapsed, and nothing has been done to

remove an officially-admitted evil.

The evil is this, that the drill sergeant inter-

feres with the natural breathing of the men under

his command by directing them to expand the

chest when there is no physiological demand for

such expansion. This demand arises naturally

as the result of active exercise, but in the stand-

ing attitude of attention, when no active

physical exercise is taking place, this expansion

of the chest is ordered just the same.

Colonel Pollock, who has under training one

hundred men at Headcorn—men who are not

Army recruits, but who are undergoing a mili-

tary training—has decided to omit the injurious

part of the training condemned in the Blue-

book, and to allow his men perfect freedom as

to their breathing. The argument has appealed

to him. He has recognised that, as a military

horse can be trained to do all that is required of

it, its breathing being a matter of no concern

to the authority, so can a man be made to do

all that is ever likely to be required of him in

hard work and military exercise, while leaving

his breathing to take care of itself. The horse

is improved; that is, trained. The man, by

having his attention directed to his breathing

(which should be automatically regulated), is

injured. The invaliding columns prove this.

The description of young recruits, who are

"horsed"—indeed, the word is far too mild

by the disease-producing and foolish process

by which they undergo, emphasises the fact. And

it is well to say here, that the more loyally and

faithfully a man obeys the order for "developing

his chest," the more severely does he suffer.

In a word, the drill sergeant's chest-swelling

system is a superstition, and, like most superstitions, does harm. Anyone who likes to experience the distress induced by this chest-swelling, as inflicted on soldiers (that is, on those of them who can prove the matter for him-
self). Military drill, of which we have heard so much lately, and which is so much demanded and demanded, would be the excellent thing if it is held to be if only were purged of the chest-swelling?

The full answer is in Appendix No. 6 of the Army Medical Blue-book for 1876. Only a

portion can be given here. Briefly, it is this:

that the expansion of the chest, as carried

out in the Army, produces a disturbance of the

balance which exists in health between the

pulmonary and the systemic circulations. In a

soldier who is faithfully standing with his chest

expanded in the attitude of "attention," the heart

expanded does not give place to a properly

performed expiration, because the chest has to

be kept "expanded." Now, expiration is necessary

and a physiological act as inspiration. The former should be as deep as the latter, and

under natural conditions, being automatically

regulated, is so. In this artificial system the heart

the pulmonary circulation which expiration gives

is to a great extent withheld, and consequently

the right cavities of the heart become over-

filled with the systemic veins, while the left

carries less oxygenated blood for

distribution to the system. Breathlessness and

distress, according to the degree of this disturb-

ance of balance are an inevitable result.

Distress signifies strain on heart and lungs.

The latest edition of the "Syllabus of Physical

Exercises for use in Public Elementary Schools,"

omits this (page 25), yet advises this straining

attitude of attention, strain on heart and lungs

and muscle changes in those organs, for by such strain

there is established a disturbance of the balance

between the pulmonary and the systemic circulation

—a balance which exists in proper health.

And so cardiac hypertrophy, commencing in

the right side, is set up, with irritability

of the heart, and breathlessness on slight excretion.

It may be well here to quote from a recent communication made by Professor Arthur Keith, Lecturer on Anatomy at the London Hospital Medical College, University of London, concerning the injury done to the soldier by the system of drill which includes artificial chest-expansion. He says:

"I found recently (some three years ago,

when giving a lecture at Turners Hall, that the

"models" which had been provided for me from the Army Medical Corps could not take an

abdominal breath. The elastic tissue

of their lungs, so essential for a free pulmonary

circulation, was more or less destroyed, and all

the conditions of cardiac hypertrophy were present.

Scientific investigations have proved that the muscles and the respiratory movements

help to carry on the systemic circulation to a

greater extent than was formerly thought. In

fishes, the whole systemic circulation is so en-

riched on. By the artificial chest-expansion drill

the heart has the burden of the whole circula-

tion thrown on it. I found that the two models

were typical of what was produced by such

"training." Poor devils! they are maimed, not

trained."

Regarding the direct waste of the Army, we

have to face the terrible fact that out of 28,000

men, in 1904, 9,000, or all sixteen, had dis-

appeared in twelve months. Surely it is worth

while to inquire into all possible causes of this

waste by invaliding and desertion. The *United Service Gazette* points to the fact that desertions are most frequent among recruits of less than three months' service. Discontent and disease lead, respectively, to desertion and invaliding. Men whose inclination would be to stick to their new calling, if they were physically comfortable in it, desert. They are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, better off in the Army in many respects than they were before joining it. But they simply cannot stand the drill. Few are aware that what a man means when he says he could not stand the discipline is that he could not stand the distress, the breathlessness, the great physical strain of recruit training.

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As to invaliding of young soldiers, this is in the main for one class of disease—viz., circulatory, or heart and lung troubles, evidenced by breathlessness and palpitation of the heart on slight exertion, which makes men useless for work. There can, of course, be smartness, real manliness, uniformity and discipline, without injury. Unluckily, increased chest measurement, to be arrived at in the wrong way, has got hold of the military mind. That way is to produce emphysema of the lungs and, as Professor Keith has stated, more or less destruction of the elastic power of recoil of the lungs and of the chest-walls, by which the act of expiration is accomplished. Boers, Japanese, Zulus know nothing of this foolish chest-swelling. They practise the things they have to do in the field in the face of the enemy. They are not to be found damaging the most important organ of their bodies, the soundness of which it should be, of receiving some "tip," which would ensure a profit on the existing account day.

Gone are the stirring times when the return of the City man to his Pall Mall club was the one interesting moment of the afternoon, and when he himself became at once the central figure of a group of men eager for news and confident of receiving some "tip," which would ensure a profit on the existing account day.

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